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for Jihan Committee

8 March 1963

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I. Soviet Presence in Cuba:

- A. Several hundred Soviet personnel have left Cuba on Soviet vessels since late February.
 - 1. However, since we cannot determine what functions they performed in Cuba, we lack a basis to support any change in the existing estimate of the strength of the Soviet military forces in Cuba.
- B. There is no indication that the Soviets have shipped out any significant quantities of military equipment since the strategic missiles and jet bombers were removed last fall. The Soviet military equipment still in Cuba includes the following:
 - 1. Twenty-four operational SAM sites; about 500 SAM missiles.
 - 2. Four operational coastal defense cruise missile sites, one of which appears to be a standby site; however, there are enough cruise missiles to establish up to 15 more sites.
 - 3. Forty-two MIG_21s under Soviet control and equipped with air-to-air missiles.
 - 4. About 60 MIG-15/17s and 12 MIG-19s.
 - 5. The four Soviet mobile armored groups have some140 medium tanks, 16 amphibious tanks, about25 FROG tactical rockets, some 30 armored scout

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cars equipped with SNAPPER wire-guided antitank rockets, as well as assault guns, mortars, and infantry Rocket launchers.

- 6. Twelve KOMAR guided missile patrol boats.
- 7. Since mid-1960, the USSR delivered large quantities of conventional weapons to Cuba ranging from small arms to heavy tanks.

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II. Internal situation in Cuba

- A. The regime is methodically building its Sovietstyle political machine, the United Party of the Socialist Revolution.
 - 1. Castro, Guevara, and others have stated that it is to be formally organized sometime this year--"the Year of Organization."
 - 2. ButCastro implied in his 22-23 February speech that there will be no concessions to speed in organizing the party and that it is better to do it well than hurriedly.
 - 3. He gave no timetable, but stated that the formal organization of the party must preced the "Organization of our Socialist State, our first Socialist Constitution."
 - 4. Castro warned administrative officials of the the government and its enterprises not to "pirate" members from the developing party cells; he seemed to be trying to redress the balance

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upset last spring when the party--then controlled Approved For Release 2002/01/30: CIA-RDP79T00429A000400040045-3

by veteran Communists around Anibal Escalante—
was sharply attacked for interfering with the
administration of the state. Now, it's the party
that must be protected against encroachments
from the administrators. The party, he said,
is the most important thing and its function is
to guide and help the administrators, not vice
versa.

- 5. Che Guevara said last fall that the party will have an initial membership of between 50,000 and 60,000. An article by a Cuban leader published in Pravda early this month claims 13,000 members in party cells. Already.
- B. There has been an increase since early this year of resistance activity by small and scattered bands of anti-Castro guerrillas.
 - 1. Most of the guerrilla raids have occured in the mountains of central Cuba, but in the past three weeks they have spread.
 - 2. The Cuban army is now engaged in another of its periodic attempts to round up and destroy pockets of resistance. It has been unable to succeed in more than two years of sporadic attempts.
 - 3. This resistance activity is more of a harrassment than a threat to the regime; Castro's internal Approved For Release 2002/01/30 r CHP-RDP79T00429A000400040045-3

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March 19%.

and inhibits resistance except by a small minority who are poorly equipped, lack communication between the various groups.

- 4. Instances of passive resistance, such as work slowdowns, apparently continue, but it is difficult to measure the effect.
- C. The Cuban economy continues to deteriorate and there are no signs of improvement.

Consumer goods rationing, started a year ago, has not assured impartial distribution or adequate supplies.

a. This is a major irritant among the public, but the people are not starving.

Even with continuing major economic aid from the Bloc, the prospects for significant improvement are dim for the foreseeable future.

- sugar crop-the mainstay of the economy-will be even less than last year's poor crop of 4.8 million metric tons.
- b. Though world sugar prices are now at a
 40-year high (6.2¢ per pound compared with
 2.4¢ a year ago), Cuba will not benefit

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proportionately.

c. A good portion of Cuban sugar exports will go to the Bloc as barter for goods
Cuba must import. We have no information yet on the value given Cuban sugar in figuring the barter arrangements, but doubt that Cuba is doing particularly well.

April posts

- 3. Negotiations were underway much of the time between December and February on Cuban-Bloc trade levels for this year.
 - trade protocols with various bloc countries
 have been vague, generally limited to statements that trade will increase this year
 and that Cuba's trade deficits will be
 financed by long-term loans. Communist
 China's loan to Cuba is to be interestfree with initial payments deferred until
 1970, according to the Peiping announcement
 on 22 February.
 - b. Cuba is dependent on the bloc for about 80 percent of its imports, including all petroleum and an increasing proportion of consumer goods.

- 4. Cuba's commerce with non-bloc countries continues to shrink.
 - a. Non-bloc shipping to Cuba has fallen off since the crisis to roughly a quarter of what it used to be.
 - b. The Bloc has responded by initiating a new shipping service to Cuba in an effort to fill the gap.
- 5. Unless the Bloc is willing to invest even more heavily in Cuba, many of the grandoise developmental plans worked out earlier in the Cuban-Soviet partnership will have to be deferred indefinitely in the interests of simply keeping the country afloat.
- D. The Castro regime continues to emphasize subversion in other Latin American countries.
 - 1. Speeches by leading regime officials since late last fall have shown increasing attention to this theme.
 - Roca stated specifically on 23 January that Cuba will "give our support, each day in greater proportions, to the Venezuelan people" in their struggle for "liberation from imperialism."



- 2. We estimate that at least 1,000 and perhaps as many as 1,500 Latin Americans have received guerrilla training in Cuba last year.
- 3. Radio broadcasts to Latin America from Cuba have increased in aggressiveness.